Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1824. [NO. 364.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for the last time to call on either of the subscribers and make immediate payment.

BARNUM BEACH.
AMOS KIMBALL.

May 3, 1824 61en2m.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN Farmer Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has an advantageous outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed, with any other market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and those places can be made with a trifling expense of time and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three other valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber for market, and a market can always be had in Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the owners concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for an knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodert offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

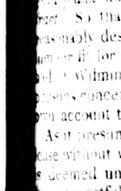
☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or depredation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 13*

For Sale,



THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

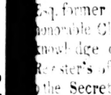
Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Cole's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity of it under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which is situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and is one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Committed

To the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in Virginia. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824.—*58

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6

Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM HAMILTON

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823 1y.1

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred*.—this long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY STORE.

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's saddles of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union.

JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*35tf

REMOVAL.

AMOS KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Deal, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers

May 3, 1824. 2m69

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823 ——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Toki, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by

'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO. HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *Good bargains.*—56*

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824. 56tf

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞ All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
50 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For saleby J. HUSKE.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Stockholders, at their last annual meeting, notice is hereby given, that the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 28th day of May next; at which time the presence of the proprietors, or their representatives, is required.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, April 21, 1824—5t64

Cape-Fear Navigation Company. NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, N. C. March 3 1824—12wt64

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low-priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes, } Domestic.
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Suckings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries,

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and
Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4d 4½d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes.—*Also,*

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory,

just received and for sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. vs. Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Cornelius J. Tooker vs. David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824 58

Notice.

LOST on the road between the subscriber's house and Moore Court-house, about the 15th of April last, a Note made by the subscriber, Daniel Kelly, Malcolm Buie, Alexander Cameron and Neil M'Kethen, to William P. Leak, payable on the 20th January, 1825 bearing interest from the date, and dated the 28th of October, 1823, attested by John Ferguson. The public are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the same has never been delivered to the payee.

JOHN B. KELLY.

May 5, 1824.—3t63

STRAYED,

FROM the stable of Mr. John W. Sandford, on Thursday, the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, about 13½ hands high, spare made, with a star or small blaze in his face; no other mark recollected;

And about the same time, a milch *COW*, spotted black and white, without any particular distinguishing mark. It is supposed that they are grazing in some of the extensive open fields in the supurbs of the town. A liberal reward will be given for either or both of them, at this office.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1824.—3t64

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE AUTHOR,

A NARRATIVE

OF THE SUFFERINGS OF

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

During a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America.

PRICE IN BOARDS $1, BOUND $1¼.

THE unfortunate Author of the above Narrative, was a Seaman on board the Ship *Eclipse*, of Boston, commanded by JOSEPH O'CAIN. After being twice shipwrecked, suffering the loss of both his feet, by being frost-bitten, and undergoing severe hardships, resided thirteen months in the *Sandwich Islands*; a considerable part of which time, he lived in the family of King TAMAMEA. He has detailed many interesting Anecdotes of the Character of that Chief, his Naval and Military force, progress in Civilization, &c. In addition to the accumulated misfortunes of the Author, he has, since his arrival in this country, suffered the re amputation of both his Legs, in the N. York City Hospital.

Recommendation from his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York.

The second edition of a voyage round the world, by Archibald Campbell, has been recently published in New-York. The life of Campbell has been marked by extraordinary sufferings; and as there is no doubt of the authenticity of the work, I recommend it to the patronage of the public from a persuasion that the merits and misfortunes of the narrator, entitle him to favorable consideration.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, March 2d, 1820.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 5th, 1820.

At a regular meeting of Morton Lodge, No. 108, (late No. 50,) held last evening, at their Lodge room, in the City of New-York, the following resolution was passed, viz.

"Resolved, that from the long acquaintance which we have had with brother Archibald Campbell, his regular deportment while sojourning with us, has induced this Lodge to recommend him, and they do recommend him to the kind protection and friendship of the fraternity generally."

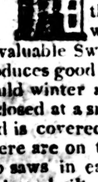
Extract from the minutes.

S. W. ANDREWS, Secretary.
DANIEL SICKELS, M. W.
JOHN DEGEZ, P. M.

We, the undersigned, agree with the report of the officers of Morton Lodge, No. 108, (late No. 50,) with respect to the deportment of brother Archibald Campbell, and recommend him accordingly.

RICHARD O. PEARSALL, W M.
Benevolent Lodge,
JOSEPH FORRESTER, P. M.
Benevolent Lodge,
JAMES S. TAYLOR Secretary,
Benevolent Lodge.
ALEXANDER FREZER, Treasurer,
Benevolent Lodge.
JAMES LYONS, Jun. P. M
St. John's No. 9, late No. 6,
G. LANSING, P. M.
Phœnix Lodge No. 40, late No. 11,
JAMES WEBSTER, W. M.
Abram's Lodge, No. 83,
ROBERT YOUNG, P. M
Abram's Lodge, No. 83,
S. B. FLEMING W. M
St. John's, No. 9, late No. 6,

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale 12,000 acres of Land, on Lowe. Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land; a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Carter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Killy, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 5t

J. W. WILLIAMS.

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

The private advices received here from Spain would seem to warrant the opinion, that the French army of occupation will be withdrawn ere long, and that another and fierce civil war will almost immediately ensue.—France is obliged to support the army altogether, and has no prospect of reimbursement, either for present or past expenditure. The Spanish government can scarcely collect wherewithall to meet the exigencies of the King's household. The old monopolies are restored, but yield but very little revenue.—His Catholic Majesty has taken that necessary article in the European Catholic countries, codfish, under his special protection and controul. The consequence is that none will be shipped direct to a Spanish port, but all to Gibraltar as a place of desposit, whence it will be smuggled into all quarters of the kingdom. The importation of grain and flour into Spain has been prohibited, so that, in the first weeks of March while wheat was selling at Gibraltar at less than $1 per bushel, the poor Spaniard within five miles of that place was obliged to eat his bread at the rate of two dollars and a half per bushel. Spanish salt at Gibraltar was 12½ cents, and the Spaniard paid one dollar and a half per bushel for it, owing to the royal monopoly. He is not allowed to say that he does not want salt, that he does not use or cannot pay for it. The salt administration of commissioners, judge for him, and each year, supply each family, with such quantity as they think proper, for which they must pay. It was calculated that the Constitutional party had rather gained than lost, in numbers, since the King's restoration, notwithstanding the ruthless persecution to which every thing in the shape of a liberal or *liberalism* was subjected. Legitimacy was supported by the French force alone, and whether to stay or march out, is a problem for the French government almost as difficult as was that of attempting the invasion. To repeat the intestine struggle would be attended with difficulties and results of a peculiar and aggravated nature. In short, from the recent condition of Spain, which has been so paradoxically styled a deliverance, *the peace of Europe*, as it is called, may be conjectured to be by no means fully assured.—*Nat. Gaz.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at Philadelphia on Sunday, of the fast sailing schr. Mexican, Capt. Dawson, in 21 days from Alvarado, we learn, that early in the month of April the Mexican Congress appointed a committee of their own body, consisting of eight members, who were directed forthwith to report the best means of preserving the public tranquility of the nation. The committee brought in an unanimous report, in which after acknowledging the entire want of moral strength and energy on the part of the government, as at present organized; and the loss of confidence on the part of the provincial authorities and the public generally, they propose as a remedy, that the supreme executive power consisting of three, should appoint one of their own body, who should be styled "*Supreme Dictator of the Mexican Republic*," to whom should be given the power to appoint a *Vice Dictator*, to act in all cases of inability (of the Dictator,) and who should also be commander in chief of the military forces of the country. To transfer the government and capital to any other part of the country. To appoint military commanders in any of the provinces and dispose of the military forces generally. To obtain money on the credit of the nation. To resist at pleasure the acts of the provincial legislators. To solicit foreign aid if necessary. To expel foreigners who have not been naturalized, and finally to annul any of the acts of Congress, whenever they shall interfere with his measures, &c. &c.

The above report was immediately discussed in secret session, and passed by a majority of that body.

FROM CHILI.

PORT OF SALEM, MAY 17.—Arrived last night, ship Endeavor, Elwell, 78 days from Valparaiso. Capt. Elwell left Valparaiso on 29th Feb. The last dates from Lima were about the 20th January, at which time the Royal troops had not entered the city, (but it was understood that they could if they chose)—the merchants had principally retired to Callao. Report says that there were misunderstandings between the Colombian and Peruvian troops; and it was thought Bolivar would return to Colombia. It was also reported that there was very little confidence in the government—that every thing exhibited the utmost confusion, and it was conjectured that the Peruvians would come upon some terms with the Royal troops. The despatches of Com. Stewart will probably give a more particular account.

There appears to be great want of confidence in the Chilian government. The Supreme Director had concentrated his land and naval force at Talcuhana, and the expedition had sailed to attack Chiloe, the issue of which is thought very doubtful.—The people appear much dissatisfied, and the country in a very impoverished and unsettled state. New Tariffs and regulations are so frequent, that there can be no correct calculations made. They were expecting a large force from Spain, and it was thought they would meet with little resistance.

A good Batch.—Mrs. Whitaker, of Woodstock, Ulster county, N. Y. was lately delivered of three children, two males and one female, each weighing 7¼ lbs. making 21¾ lbs. The children are in a sound condition.

From the Montreal Herald, May 5.

Riot.—Our correspondent in Perth, Upper Canada, writes to us as follows:—

"I regret to have occasion to communicate to you a disagreeable occurrence which occupies much of the public attention in this neighbourhood. The Irish Emigrants who arrived in this settlement last season under the auspices of Government, and superintendence of the honorable Peter Robinson, are carrying their outrages to such extremes as almost to baffle the efforts of the civil authorities to keep them in check. On the 23d of April, his Majesty's birth day, a part of one of the militia regiments assembled for training at Murphy's Falls, in the township of Ramsay, when such scenes of outrage took place as would require an abler pen than mine to describe: while a party, principally Scots, were drinking His Majesty's health in the house of Mr. Alexander Morris, they were attacked by the Ballygibinets, as the Irish emigrants term themselves, the windows stove in, andthe floor and walls literally washed with blood. A gun was forcibly taken from one of the party in Morris's house, and the person who carried it off was wounded by a shot fired at him when making his retreat with the prize.—Since the 23d fresh outrages have been committed; a Capt. Gendinning of the 4th Carlton Militia has almost been murdered, and the house of Mr. Morris, who from personal dread had left it, was on Monday last forcibly entered, but it is not yet ascertained what the extent of damage and pillage may amount to. A meeting of the Magistrates took place here this day (28th April,) when it was determined that the under Sheriff with a strong armed party, should forthwith proceed to apprehend all those against whom warrants had been issued."

CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The National Intelligencer gives the following account of the Convention with Great Britain, recently concluded at London:

The Convention with Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, now under consideration of the Senate, has been somewhat inaccurately represented in the Newspapers, as having for its object the mutual concession of the *right of search*. It is a Convention for the suppression of *piracy*, committed by the African slave traders of either of the two nations.

By the existing laws of nations, the right of search is a right of *war*; and pirates, being at war with mankind; *hostes humani generis*, the right of searching upon the high seas any vessels reasonably suspected of piracy, always belongs to the armed vessels of all nations—it being necessarily incidental to the right of *taking* and carrying them into port for adjudication.

The United States and Great Britain, by proscribing the African Slave Trade, as piracy, have declared their citizens and subjects, engaged in this traffic, enemies of all mankind. If the crime were recognized as piracy by the law of nations, the right of searching for the pirates, incidential to that of seizing and carrying them in for trial, would belong, without any treaty or convention, to the naval commanders of all nations.

The object of the Convention is, to authorize naval officers of either nation, specially instructed for carrying into execution their respective laws, for suppressing the piracy of the African Slave Trade, to seize the vessels bearing the flag of or belonging to, either, engaged in the traffic, and deliver them over to the tribunals, not of the captor, but of the captured party, for trial. It secures, even to pirates of this description, a trial exclusively by the courts and the law of *their own country*.

The right of visitation and of search, is conceded only as incidental to that of seizure and delivery, or adjudication; and considering the slave trade as piracy, the object of the Convention is rather to restrict and regulate the right of search, already given by the character of the crime, than to concede it.

Western Country.—Advices, of the 13th ult. from Little Rock, state that Col. Arbuckle, commanding officer at Fort Smith, (Arkansas,) had received orders for the immediate removal of the U. S. troops at that post, to a new military station on the mouth of the Verdigris, at its junction with the Arkansas, about 80 miles above Fort Smith, 50 below the Osage Village, and only a few miles west of the proposed boundary of this territory. It is said to be a fine commanding and healthy situation, and, with a competent force, admirably calculated to give security to our Western frontier. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to induce the Osages to give up the murderers of Major Cummings and his party, and it was apprehended that nothing would be effected with these people but by a respectable military force. The steam boat Eagle, from New Orleans, with from 2 to 300 troops, was expected at Arkansas, to reinforce the garrison of that place.

The steam boat Nexille was on her way up the Missouri to Council Bluffs. She had been heard of as far up as Franklin, and was doing well.—The steam boat Indiana had arrived at St. Louis with military stores. *Eve. Post*

Puff Legal.—The Lords Eldon and Stowel—Like the twin stars which illumine the vaults of heaven, these brothers, emerging from the northern, have passed with transcendent splendor over the meridian of the southern hemisphere; and when in due time they shall have run their course, the horizon will still bear a faint but distinct reflection of their unfading glory."

Correspondent, a (London) Morning Paper.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1824.

The following communication appeared in the Hillsborough Recorder some time since; but in consequence of the absence of the editor, for the last four or five weeks, the request of President CALDWELL to copy it into this paper, has not been sooner complied with. It is but justice to ourselves to say, that in publishing the remarks which have called forth this statement from the President of the University, we had not the remotest intention of misrepresenting facts, or of casting unmerited censure on the Board of Trustees:—the information came to us from a source entitled to the fullest credit, and we consequently felt perfectly safe in relying upon it. We did rely upon it, and penned the article in question; that in doing so, we have unintentionally misrepresented the conduct of the Trustees, we truly regret; and we cheerfully take this first opportunity of removing any unfavorable impressions which the remarks alluded to may have made.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. HEARTT:—Will you permit it to be mentioned by means of your valuable paper, that the subject of a refusal by the board of trustees of the university, to defray my expenses on a voyage to Europe and in the transaction of business there, will be wholly misunderstood if the public receive their opinions from the article respecting it, in the "Carolina Observer."—After the appearance of the article, it becomes quite necessary that something be said to do away misapprehensions. It had been mentioned to me at different times and by different members of the board, that it would be proper for that body to make provision for the expenses which must be personally incurred. It was certainly an idea which had not been anticipated by me, and it was set aside at my own special and reiterated request, expressed both in conversation and in writing. It had been as little anticipated by me that sentiments respecting the board should commence and be diffused abroad, such as are conveyed in the article of the "Observer;" and I cannot but regret that I should have become even accidentally instrumental in the application of such sentiments as are there ascribed to the board, though doubtless unadvisedly and without any intention of doing a wrong. Allow me then to say in this manner, that the conduct of such members of the board as have conversed with me, has been highly honorable, and that the issue of the question when it was under consideration, I consider as the result of my own views and wishes previously and pointedly expressed, and as they must have been then explained. And I would request also of the gentleman who is the editor of the "Observer," that he will give insertion, if he thinks he can do so, to this exposition, in his paper.

I am yours, &c.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Chapel Hill, May 1.

Mr. Nichols.—This celebrated ventriloquist gave an exhibition of his astonishing powers, at the Mansion Hotel, on Tuesday evening. The perfect representation of several different voices, proceeding at his will from various parts of the building, the cellar, garret, &c. and from the street, without the use of the common organs of speech, is certainly wonderful, and renders his exhibition extremely interesting and amusing. Mr. Nichols possesses this faculty, which is a gift of nature, and cannot be acquired, in more perfection, probably, than any other ventriloquist in the Union; and perhaps cannot be excelled by any one, in any part of the world. He will exhibit again, for the last time, on the 27th, [this evening,] and we recommend to all who have any curiosity to gratify, or any taste for rational amusement, to attend, as another opportunity, probably, may never be afforded them. COMMUNICATED.

WASHINGTON, MAY 20.

The bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports has, at length, passed both Houses of Congress, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law. That signature, there is no reason to doubt, it will receive, and it may be spoken of, by anticipation, as the law of the land.

Upon the passage of this act we have little room for comment. It is not the bill originally reported, its very nature being essentially changed by the amendments which, in its progress to maturity, it has undergone in both Houses, and particularly in the Senate. As it now stands, it has some good features, and few objectionable ones. It augments the duties on many articles, but not to such an amount as to make them prohibitory, or oppressive in their operation. The objection to the principle of the bill in the Southern country and in some of the commercial districts, will still have their original force; but those which are founded on apprehensions of its practical operation will not, we think, be realized.

As the duties are not so far increased as to amount to a prohibition, the effect of the bill will be, after this year, to add to the revenue an amount, variously stated, of from one to four millions of dollars. We do not much want the revenue, but, by this addition, the government will be able so much more rapidly to reduce the national debt, and thus to prepare the nation more firmly to bear up against adverse circumstances, should it have again to encounter them, as it has done heretofore.

By the passage of this act, we shall be greatly disappointed if one important good has not been accomplished, viz: the satisfying the petitions and wishes of a large portion of our fellow-citizens, who have been induced, by a reasoning which we never could follow, to believe that such a measure as the adoption of a new Tariff was inseparably connected with our national independence. It may be fairly presumed, now, that the Tariff is settled for many years, and it is a subject of congratulation, that, being settled, the original has approached so nearly to the *beau ideal* of a "judicious" one.—*Nat. Intell.*

The Senate have concurred in fixing on the 27th instant as the day for terminating the present session of Congress, the adjournment will take place accordingly on this day week.—*ib.*

We have received a copy of a work, which has just issued from the press at Salem, Mass. entitled "A Review of the Correspondence between the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, late President of the United States, and WM. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. beginning in 1803 and ending in 1812; by TIMOTHY PICKERING." Such a work cannot fail to be of deep interest, and will be more extensively read than the Correspondence upon which it is a comment, because its publication is not attended with the revolting circumstances which deprived the disclosure referred to of the weight and consideration it would otherwise have had with the public. We have not had time to run over the pages of Mr. Pickering's Review, but we find that the Editor of the National Gazette, who has read it, styles it "a severe, unsparing, public retaliation upon Mr. Adams," which, we agree with the Gazette, was scarcely justly incurred by the accidental exposure, to which he was any thing but privy, of his confidential Letters to Mr. Cunningham. [*Nat. Intell.*

The City of Boston appears to be a good deal distracted in its politics. The two parties no longer move in solid columns to the polls, like well-taught regular cohorts, going to battle for empire. The ranks are broken, and new lines separate the adverse parties, which are more or less changed at every election. At the late General Election, the Federal party were not able to elect more than half of their ticket of Representatives, and, owing to scattering votes, not more than one or two of the other ticket got in. A second election was held, when the Federalists elected their candidates for the vacancies, but by very small majorities.—*Nat. Intell.*

It is reported, that Mr. Adams utterly refused his assent to any thing in the shape of a caucus for him; and said further, that he would not accept the chair if lifted into it by one. If this be true, it is a long, stiff, homemade, ungenteel, republican "feather in his cap," and there let it stick. The wind can't bend it, and the rain cant hurt it; and every son of a seventy-sixer that has inherited, from his Bunker-Hill ancestors, the same taste in ornament, will be for Adams Then, again, Mr. Adams speaks only when he is spoken to, attacks nobody, either directly, or by his agents; he does not seem to practice the game that his rivals play on him and on each other. He keeps in his office, and minds his business; and it is only when the tides of these political freshets come over the threshold of his seclusion, that he comes out; and then he comes, not as a fox drowned out of his hole—nor as a bear smoked from his hiding place, but as a lion from the swelling of Jordan. We'll leave it to Mr. Smyth, to Mr Clay, to Gen. Jackson, to the British Commissioners at Ghent, to Don Onis; We'll leave it to the country to say, if it is not *true*. He was a federalist once, so was Madison; he once made a poor oration, so did Demosthenes; he once wrote poetry, so did Mansfield and Blackstone; and if it will help him, be it known, that he was altogether the poorest poet of the three. He fights no duels, tells no lies, and drinks very little, if any, whiskey. He is a man of business and of literature. His life has been spent abroad with republican Quakerism, and he has brought no foreign fashions home. His greatest faults are such as will best recommend him to the majority of the American people. Much may be said in favor of all the candidates, but all this may be said of him.

Connecticut Mirror.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The time of election does not more rapidly approach than the number of Mr. ADAMS' friends increases, particularly in the Western and Southern States. In Ohio the people are holding meetings and expressing their preference for him, and a great majority of the newspapers that have yet declared, are for him. In fact, it is useless to particularise—the Western States are coming out for him. Even Virginia, 'the ancient dominion,' the metropolis of the kingdom of his Majesty, THE CAUCUS, begins to cry, 'this looks like rebellion.' We congratulate the people upon 'the prospect before them.'

NEW-YORK, MAY 18.

Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, while the steam boat Ætna was on her passage from Washington, N. J. to this city, the boiler gave way and blew up, and melancholy to relate, about twenty passengers were killed and wounded. The accident happened when the boat was near Robin's Reef, about five miles below the city. The passengers, at the time of the accident, were chiefly in the centre cabin, near the boiler, where they had gone on account of the weather. In this cabin, four ladies were killed, members of the family of Mr. Job Furman, of this city. One lady was killed in the after cabin, and a gentleman was killed on deck.

The number of scalded, we learn, is about ten; some of them very badly. We understand there were on board at the time, besides fourteen persons belonging to the boat, between twenty and thirty passengers. Four persons are said to have jumped overboard, and it was supposed were drowned. The hands of the boat who were on deck escaped, as well as those who were in the forward and after cabins. The steward, Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of the forward cabin, after the accident, and was drowned.

The Ætna is a complete wreck. Her boiler, which is of iron, and upon the principle of high pressure, is supposed to have given way near the bottom, and blew up with a tremendous explosion, wholly destroying the centre of the boat and centre cabin, but doing very trifling injury to the forward or after cabins.

After the accident, she was towed to the city by the steam boat United States, and the wounded conveyed to the hospital.

[*Daily Adv.*

RICHMOND, VA. MAY 18.

Melancholy Affair.—On Saturday morning, about the period of relieving guard at the Armoury, a soldier named Gordon, who was just relieved from duty, was passing down from the upper to the lower Armoury Yard, with his piece in his hand, when he met a fellow soldier of the name of Longus (we believe,) and in a good natured and good humoured manner, asked the latter why he did not go on guard, the other replied, he should be in time, when the former levelled his piece and discharged the contents in the head of Longus—the piece we understand, was loaded with ball and buck-shot. The ball entered the right side of the mouth, passing out at the back of the neck, and two of the shot entered the forehead, nearly central between the eyes.—The feelings of the unfortunate man, who thus inadvertently has jeopardized the life of his friend and fellow soldier, can be better imagined, than described—we understand they were the best of friends, and never had the least animosity, or private misunderstanding with each other.—The sufferer lies in a dangerous state, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Gordon was immediately ordered into confinement, by his commanding officer, to await the result.—*Phenix.*

CHARLESTON, MAY 17.

A Canal Boat, belonging to Mr. Sweet, S. SAYLON, from this city bound to Columbia, with a valuable cargo of merchandize, was blown up in the Santee Canal, near the plantation of Dr. REAENEL, on Friday last. The boat, and most of the cargo, including an elegant new piano forte, were destroyed. The crew, which consisted of five negro men, were all more or less injured by the explosion, some of them dangerously. From the statement of the patroon, it appears that a carboy of ether, or vitriol, must have burst in the hold—on hearing the explosion, he opened a slide between the cabin and the hold, and on putting in his lantern to discover the cause, fire was instantly communicated by the candle to the foul air. The crew hastened to get off the hatches, but while in the act of doing so, a quantity of gunpowder, which was below, exploded, and literally blew the boat to pieces.

Courier.

From the Sag Harbor (L. I.) Corrector.

A Religious Maniac.—Israel Ruland, of Brookhaven, who we understand has been sometime laboring under what is called a *concern of mind*, on the night of the 5th awoke his wife, and very deliberately told her, that it had been *revealed* to him, that he must destroy his family, and as deliberately rose for the purpose; but the wife not believing in the *revelation*, took her departure for some of the neighbors, who having collected, they returned to the house, where they found the oldest child, about 8 years old, lying on the door step, where R. had taken it by its heels and dashed its brains out—it lived nearly an hour. He likewise had broken the skull of another child about 4 years old, belonging to a woman in the house—it is said it cannot live. R. was secured before he could further fulfil his *bloody revelation*.

HARTFORD, (CON.) MAY 17.

Yesterday morning two ladies were taking a walk in the South burying ground, when they discovered a tape string and a piece of cloth which upon examination was found to be the piece that was laced upon Miss Jane Benton's face, who came to her death by drowning and was buried a few days since. The ladies then went to the grave and found that it had been disturbed—that she was drawn out of her coffin, and a rope around her neck. The circumstance has produced great excitement in the public mind and every one is on the alert to discover the perpetrators of the unfeeling brutal act.—

The citizens turned out in a body yesterday and interred the corpse again.

P. S. It is said they have got upon the track of the fellows."

From the Kentucky Monitor, May 4.

Tremendous Explosion.—The Powder Mills owned by Messrs. Spencer, Cooper & Co. situated about a mile and a half from Lexington, Kentucky, were blown to atoms at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last. A negro man who was working in the house was killed instantly, and two others severely wounded. The explosion took place in the dry house where there was upwards of 2000 pounds of powder, and which sent up a column of smoke that seemed almost to reach the skies. We are informed by a gentleman who has been on the ground, that he had never witnessed such destruction in his life. Every thing near and about the mills was blown to pieces. The glass in Mr. Cooper's house, which is several hundred yards from the powder house, was shivered to atoms. The explosion was heard (and the shock produced by it) felt for 8 miles in the country. This is the second and by far the most serious explosion that has taken place at this establishment within the last twelve months. It indicates the great danger and risk that is incurred in the manufacture of powder; for in no man would we sooner rely for a careful attention to this business than Mr. Cooper. We sincerely regret his misfortune.

At Westfield, (Mass.) on the 11th inst. another powder mill, shared a similar fate, and one man named Luman Campbell, lately from New York, who was at work on the premises, was so much injured that he died the following morning.—He was thrown into a pond, his clothes torn completely from him; having recovered a little he walked out of the water, but he was so dreadfully burnt, that nothing could preserve his life. Only 15 casks of powder were in the mill, and Mr. C. who retained his reason till within a few minutes of his exit, could not account for the accident.

Mr. BROWN, our Minister to the court of France, and Suite, arrived safely at Cherbourg, after a passage of 22 days from New York. A few days after their arrival, they set out for Paris.

A young man named Dickerson, was apprehended about ten days ago, at Society-Hill, in this State, for having either robbed or been concerned in robbing the mail. The particulars are not yet sufficiently ascertained. It appears, however, that Dickson obtained four letters from the mail, at Manchester, an intermediate post-office, between this city and Camden. Another person, by the name of Joel Gibbs, was connected with him in the affair, and Dickerson received $120 as his share of the booty. Dickerson is in confinement, and measures have been taken to ascertain the facts, and bring the culprit to justice.

Chas. Courier.

Forgery and Perjury.—A peculiar case was tried at the Superior Court, in Amherst, N.H. last week. It was an appeal from the decree of the Judge of Probate on a will, and involved not only much property, but, as the Amherst Cabinet says, what is infinitely more valuable, the character of the parties and witnesses. The will had been proved by the Probate Court, both in Middlesex County, in this State, and in New Hampshire, and it is now alleged to have been originally forged and its probate obtained by the detestable crime of perjury. One of the witnesses, after having sworn in the Probate Court to the validity of the will, now swears it to have been, from the beginning, a vile and wicked system of fraud, forgery and perjury. Two others attempted to maintain the validity of the will by their oaths. The Chief Justice, in charging the jury, deprecated the wickedness and depravity brought to light by the trial. The jury found a verdict against the will; so that the executor and three witnesses to the will stand guilty of gross *fraud, forgery* and *perjury*.—*Salem Gaz.*

NASHVILLE, TENN. APRIL 30.

Indian War Prospect.—Since our last we have had an interesting conversation with a gentleman from the neighborhood of Franklin, Missouri, now here, from whom we have learned in addition to items of Indian hostility heretofore published, that the general deportment of the savages of the Northern tribes on their visits to the immediate neighborhood of the Whites, whether for business or observation, is marked by insolence and a freedom with small articles of property, which by old settlers on Indian frontiers, are known to be the certain precursor of hostilities. The inhabitants of thin settlements in some parts of the country, had become so much alarmed at the visible indications, as to give up their situations and remove into more populous districts. Our informant adds, that the measures of defence best to be adopted in case of attacks have frequently been the subject of conversation between himself and his neighbors, whose general opinions are, that in a short time they will become necessary. Our opinion is that the attention of the government cannot too soon be turned to the situation of affairs in that quarter—and that the approaching summer will not pass away with out much blood shed on the borders of the Missouri.

Gazette.

Duelling.!—A Duel was fought in New-Orleans, some time since, between a *Sexton* of one of the burying grounds, and an assistant *grave-digger*. The latter received a flesh wound in the thigh upon the first fire, but not fancying that entirely satisfactory, they took another round, in which the gentleman received a shot in the thigh bone, which proved a *quietus*. The affair originated in a dispute upon the very important matter of *grave digging!*

PRESIDENTIAL.

We learn from the U. S. Gazette, that the citizens of New Castle county, Delaware, have opened a book, in which it is requested that every voter, of said county, shall signify by his signature, the candidate whom he may prefer for the presidency of the United States—the book to remain open a month. The result in four days, was, Adams 105; Clay 5; JACKSON 164; Crawford 2.

From the New London Gazette.

The popularity of Mr. John Quincy Adams, moves steadily forward, like a deep, smooth and powerful stream, noisless, but irresistible. The National Advocate, the leading Crawford paper in N. York, says, there is no doubt Mr. Monroe is in favour of Mr. Adams for the next President. Major Noah, we presume, does not publish this declaration as *news*, but as a reluctant acknowledgment of a long known fact.

Graphic Kaleidoscope.—An invention of great importance in the arts, and particularly in bank note engraving, has lately been perfected by Mr. *William J. Stone*, of Washington, by which an endless variety of figures can be produced, in a manner that we believe to be inimitable. We cannot give the reader a better idea of the peculiar powers of this machine, than to compare it to a Kaleidoscope, in forming combinations of the most beautiful figures that can be imagined. They are formed of one continued line, crossing and entangling themselves in the richest variety.

This apparatus is composed of two cylinders, on the surface of which leaves are attached, with moveable fulcrums, and, as the cylinders pass and repass each other, they shift the fulcrums in the evolutions, which give motion to another lever of singular construction, and to which a chisel is attached for cutting the figure. Nothing that we are acquainted with, in the whole circle of the arts, presents such a formidable obstacle to forgery; and we are assured by the inventor himself, that no two machines of this description can ever produce the same work.

Here, then, it is probable, is the desideratum so long sought for by the Bank of England, and for which so tempting a premium has been offered. The inventor, we are told, is so confident of the utility of his discovery, that he intends to repair to London, for the purpose of submitting it for inspection in that metropolis.—*Wash. Gaz.*

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The 8th anniversary of the American Bible Society was held in the city of N. York, on the 13th inst.

There have been issued from the Depository of this Society the past year, 60,439 Bibles, and Testaments.—The N. Y. Daily Advertiser states that "there have been printed during the 8th year, at the Society's Depository in New York, 76,875 Bibles and Testaments;—700 Bibles and Testaments, in different languages, have been received as donations from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and 2000 have been printed with stereotype plates belonging to the Society at Lexington in Kentucky—making a total of *four hundred and three thousand, three hundred and fifty-two* Bibles and Testaments, or perhaps of the latter, printed from the stereotype plates of the Society, or otherwise obtained for circulation, during the first eight years of the Society's existence."

NEW YORK, MAY 11.—Every inhabitant of this highly favored city must indulge in feelings of pride and gratitude in witnessing the rapid and prosperous growth of the "commercial emporium of the western world." Not only is our *foreign* commerce daily increasing, but we are cheered with the prospect of shortly beholding a very extended and profitable inland commerce. We yesterday noticed the arrival of two canal boats from Lake Champlain richly laden with country produce. To-day we announce the establishment of *two other* lines of foreign packet ships. We allude to the London and Greenock Lines, about to be undertaken, and, we have no doubt, with success, by several of our enterprising merchants. The ships connected with these lines, are all of the first class in every point of view, and will form other links in the chain of our extended and regular intercourse with foreign nations.—*Gazette.*

Colombian Navy.—The Mobile papers state that all the officers and part of the crews of the Colombian vessels of war which lately captured the Spanish ship Ceres, are natives of the United States. Com. Belluche, who commands the Bolivar, is said to be a creole of Louisiana, of an old highly respectable family. He was on the lines below New Orleans, in fourteen, fifteen, and there earned for himself, in the command of one of the batteries, a distinguished place amongst the heroes of the 8th January. He entered the Colombian service, immediately after our peace with Great Britain, and has ever since been actively engaged in the great cause of Freedom.—He studied under Jackson the art of pointing artillery against Freedom's Foes, and has recently succeeded, in a happy and proud demonstration of his proficiency.—*Eve. Post.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—This great work is going forward rapidly.—There are at present five or six hundred hands engaged at work; they all appear healthy and in high spirits. A considerable number of mechanics are employed in erecting boarding houses for the reception of more hands, and it is expected that in a short time the number of workmen will amount to twelve or fifteen hundred.

Elkton Press.

Domestic Literature.—Messrs. Cary and Lea, of Philadelphia, have in press and announce for publication no less than *eleven* American works—several of them possessing not only great interest, but value:—among the number are the Memoirs of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; notes on Mexico and Major Long's second expedition, all of them looked upon as valuable additions to our domestic literature.

Balt. Morn. Chronicle.

At a County meeting at Wilmington, (Del.) a vote was taken on the Presidential candidates, when 35 were given to Andrew Jackson, 25 to John Quincy Adams, and to Wm. H. Crawford *one!*

General Arnold.—In the "Extraordinary Red Book," we find that Edward Shippen Arnold, James Robertson Arnold, George Arnold, and Sophia Matilda Arnold, receive pensions of £400 sterling, paid by sign manual of the King of Great Britain at the Treasury. The following note is subjoined:

"N. B. These are the children of the notorious American General Arnold."

Another son, John Arnold, is a Brigadier General on the Bengal Establishment in India. Edward S. Arnold has also served as an Officer on the same establishment.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Decatur, Gorham, from Charleston, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Sally & Esther, Low, from New-York, to J. A. Berry & Co.

British brig Elizabeth, M'Lean, from Grenada, to A. Taylor.

Schr. Jane, Brownell, from Newport, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Fair America, Parish, from Charleston, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Only Son, Bowley, from Boston, to Elijah Dickinson.

Sloop Niantic, Hamilton, from Charleston, to P. W. Fanning.

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Dolphin, Emery, from Barbadoes, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Cent, Mayo, from New York, to Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Leader, Cousins, from New-York, to J. M'Comb.

CLEARED,

Brig Fountain, Hill, for Jamaica, by Dudley & Dickinson.

THEATRE.

On Friday Evening, May 22, 1824,

WILL BE PRESENTED A FAVORITE

PLAY and FARCE.

Nights of performance, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Tickets, front boxes, $1—children, under 12, 50 cents. Side box, fifty cents.—To be had at the Mansion Hotel, and at the Theatre.

Doors open at 7, and the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock precisely.

No money taken at the doors of the Theatre.

Smoking in the Theatre expressly prohibited.

VENTRILOQUISM,

AT THE MASONIC HALL,

This evening, Thursday, 27th May.

MR. NICHOLS, the *Ventriloquist*, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he intends exercising his astonishing powers of Voice at the above place, this evening.

For particulars, see Hand Bills.

Doors open at 7, and to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Mansion Hotel, Planter's Hotel, Post Office and at the door.

May 27. 1w—

The Subscriber

HAS appointed Mr. John Lippitt his true and lawful attorney during his absence.

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Fayetteville, May 21st, 1824.—2w

WANTED,

An Overseer, and a Gang of Negroes.

AN active, steady man, who is acquainted with the Cape-Fear River, and who is capable of overseeing a number of hands, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber.

The owners of Negroes, who are desirous of hiring them by the month on the River, are requested to apply personally or by letter to the subscriber at Wilmington.

Deductions will be made at the rate per month agreed upon, for all time lost by absence from the work or other cause not the fault of the Overseer.

HAMILTON FULTON,

State Engineer.

Fayetteville, 24th May. 1824.—3t66

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for all or either of four different promissory notes, of fifty dollars each, given by me on the 7th day of January, 1822, to Jane Dervis, of the town of Rockingham; as I am determined to pay no part of their contents, they being given for the purchase of a tract of land for which she can make no right or title, as never having any herself.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Richmond Co. May 4, 1824.—2t65

State of North-Carolina, } Sc.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1824.

John Armstrong and others *vs.* George T. Hearsay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald and Daniel M'Rae, of the defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, for the said George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald, and Daniel M'Rae, to appear on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants' Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them respectively, and heard ex parte. JOHN HOGG, c. & m. s.

6t69

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.			From. D.	C.	To. D.	C.
Beef, Fresh Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1	25	1	50
[illegible]	-	do		50		55
[illegible]	-	do.		55		60
Bacon	-	lb.		6½		7½
Beeswax,	-	do.		31		32
Butter,	-	do		7		9
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,		18		25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		22		26
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		20		22
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		12½
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		14		15½
Corn,	-	bushel		42		45
Copperas	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	4			
Superfine,	-	do	4	25	4	50
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5	00		
Mullet	-	do	6	00		
Feathers	-	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	-	do		43		45
Ginger	-	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce		11		12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	00		
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime,	-	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	-	lb.		6		7
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		8		9
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses,	-	gallon,		25		28
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		7	7	50
Wrought	-	do				
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	-	bush		30		35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	26	00	25	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		90	1	00
Pork	-	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	-	dozen	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	-	lb.		24		25
Pimento,	-	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		42½		45
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	-	lb.		2		6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	-	do	8	50	9	
Loaf,	-	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		75		80
Turks Island, } St. Ubes, &c. }	-	do		70		80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		7½		8
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		17
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	-	do		12½		20
Tallow,	-	do		5		
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	-	do	1	20	1	2[illegible]
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.		3		3 75
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.		65		
Wheat,	-	bush.		85		90
Whiskey,	-	gallon.		30		32½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

NOTICE.

WITH a view to a final close of the concern of James Townes & Co. will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 9th day of June next, at the Market House in this place, on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, interest from the date, the following valuable Town property, to wit:

One lot on Mumford st. (now in the occupancy of Mr. John Chisholm,) with a well finished two story dwelling house, a good garden and every necessary out buildings thereon, suitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.

One brick House, with the lot, on the south side of Hay street, calculated for a store, with a dwelling house for a small family, kitchen, &c.

One small Lot immediately in rear of the above mentioned, calculated for a Ware House.

One Lot 40 feet front, on south side of Hay street, near Mr. Dobbin's Copper Smith's shop.

One Lot, of one acre, on Haymount, which overlooks the whole town, beautifully situated for a private residence.

One moiety of 10¼ acres on Haymount, lying on both sides the Chicken Road.

One moiety of a Lot on Winslow street, near the projected basin.

3 Houses and Lots in Campbelton or Lower Fayetteville; one of them well finished, with a good garden, &c.

2 vacant Lots in Campbelton.

The whole of the aforesaid property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the property.

JAMES TOWNES,
JNO. HINTON,
SAML. C. BRAME.

Fayetteville, N. C. 4th May, 1824.—2t65.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose; no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in this place by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county, N. C. which course it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse; and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1824.—64*

REMOVAL.

L. R. Martense

HAS removed to the store, formerly occupied by Mr. Amos Kimball, north-east corner of Market square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, &c. at wholesale or retail.

68*

FOR SALE,

At twelve months Credit,

A small assortment of well selected *DRY GOODS*, just received from New-York.

JNO. HOSKE.

May 12, 1824.—3t64

CONTRACTORS WANTED,

On the Cape-Fear River, between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THE subscriber will be ready to receive Proposals, in writing, until the 15th of June, at Wilmington, for executing the work necessary for the construction of Jetties on the Cape-Fear River between Wilmington and Fayetteville, agreeably to the annexed Specification. The proposals are to be given in at a price per lineal yard; the Contractors are to provide all Tools, Labor and Materials, except 2 inch plank, which will be furnished them on the spot free of all charges.

SPECIFICATION.

1. The Jetties are to consist of a single row of piles of 10 inches square, driven firmly into the bed of the river, at the distance of 10 feet from each other. Each of these piles is to have a tenon at the top of 3 inches thick, 10 inches wide and 6 inches long. On the top of these piles is to be placed a capsill 10 inches square, with mortices on the underside for the reception of the tenons on the piles, there is to be a trenail of sufficient size to fill an auger hole one and a half inches in diameter, to be driven through the capsil and tenon; the upper side of this capsill is to be 2 feet above the ordinary height of summer water, which will be marked at each of the shoals.

2. Along the whole length of the capsill there is to be a row of 2 inch pine plank, to be fitted closely together and driven firmly into the bed of the river; none of the square piles, nor of the 2 inch pile planking, are to be shorter than 10 feet—and where the depth of the water or the nature of the soil will admit of it, they are to be as much longer as necessity requires; each of the pile planking is to have at least 2 wrought spikes of 5 inches long driven through the plank into the capsill.

3. When any deviation or alterations from the Plans, Sections, or Specifications, as the case may be, is proposed by the Engineer or Contractor, whereby the work may be increased, altered or diminished, due notice in writing shall be given of the same by the party proposing such deviaton or alteration to the other, & the contractor shall not begin to execute any part of the same until a price is fixed & an agreement made, otherwise he shall have no payment for what he does, and in case the deviation is agreed to, and the demand made by the Contractor for executing such deviation shall be more than the Principal Engineer shall think reasonable, then the Board of Internal Improvements or the Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to contract or agree with any other person for the same, at such under price as they may think proper, without the Contractor having any demand against the Board or Engineer aforesaid, for such transaction, and the Contractor shall deduct out of the contract price such sums as may be saved by such deviation.

4. Should it appear at any time during the execution of any part of the contract to the said Board or their Principal Engineer, that the contractor is not executing his work agreeably to contract, he or they shall give notice to him of such deficiency, and in case he does not immediately remedy the same, they shall have it in their power to stop the work until he can shew them satisfactorily that he possesses the power of remedying the defects or insufficiency complained of, and should he fail in performing the same, the Board or Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to discharge the contractor from the work and take the contract out of his hands, the value of the work executed, and materials and tools on hand being previously ascertained by the Principal Engineer, and which shall be immediately paid. But in case the Contractor shall have been furnishing unnecessary tools and implements for the work, and which, in the Engineer's opinion may be of little or no use to the work, the said Engineer may reject such tools and implements, should he think proper.

5. All the work must be done to the entire satisfaction of the Principal Engineer, and such alterations may be made in the work or materials as may, from time to time, appear to him necessary, agreements being previously made as above specified, and in case any difference of opinion shall arise between the Superintendants of the work and the Contractors, respecting the explanation or meaning of any part of the Plans, Sections or Specifications, the same shall be left to the Principal Engineer, whose decision shall be final.

HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.

Raleigh, 15th May, 1824. 3t66—

NEW LINE OF

STAGES,

Between Petersburg, Belfield, Halifax and Tarboro', connecting with the Fayetteville and Norfolk Route.

The Subscriber,

HAS contracted with the General Post-Office to carry the Mail from Petersburg to Tarboro', twice a week, in a light, substantial, two horse Stage. Nothing shall be wanting on his part, to render the travelling on this route both expeditious and comfortable.—Passengers arriving from Fayetteville, Georgia, &c. at Tarboro' to breakfast, Tuesdays and Saturdays, in Latimore's Line, will breakfast in Petersburg the next morning, (110 miles) where they can take Porter & Niblo's daily accommodation Stage to Richmond, or spend a few hours in Petersburg, and take their Mail Stage to Richmond after dinner, or take the Steamboat to Baltimore, or Washington City, via Norfolk. The subscriber does not believe he goes much out of the way to say, that the road from Fayetteville by Tarboro' and Halifax to Petersburg, is a *Rolling Green.*

This line will be in operation on Tuesday the 18th instant.

The Stage will leave Petersburg Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Tarboro' next day by 3 P. M.

Leave Tarboro' Tuesdays and Saturdays, 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Petersburg the next morning to breakfast.

RATES OF FARE.

From Petersburg to Tarboro', 110 miles, $9 00.

THOMAS SHORE.

May 14, 1824. 4t65

☞ Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Gun & Rifle Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs the public that he still carries on the above business at the old stand, Mechanics' Hill, N. C. and that he has considerably enlarged the business, by having more hands and materials engaged, which enables him somewhat to reduce the prices. Mr. Jesse Potts, sen. is his agent in Fayetteville, where Guns and Rifles may be bought on the same terms as at the Factory.

DAVID KENNEDEY.

May 18, 1824.—3t65.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about three weeks ago, a negro woman, about 45 or 50 years of age, named *Bella*. I have reason to believe she is lurking about Waddle Cade's, or Jno. M'Daniel's plantation, in whose neighborhood she has a husband, a free man. All persons are forewarned from harboring, concealing or carrying away said slave.

D. M'COLL.

May 18, 1824.—3t65

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

TO THE RAINBOW.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Triumphal arch, that fill'st the sky,
When storms prepare to part,
I ask not proud philosophy
To teach me what thou art—

Still seem as to my childhood's sight
A midway station given
For happy spirits to alight
Betwixt the earth and heaven

Can all that optics teach, unfold
Thy form to please me so,
As when I dreamt of gems and gold
Hid in thy radiant bow?

When Science from Creation's face
Enchantment's veil withdraws,
What lovely visions yield their place
To cold maternal laws.

And yet, fair bow, no fabling dreams,
But words of the Most High,
Have told why first thy robe of beams
Was woven in the sky.

When o'er the green undeluged earth
Heaven's covenant thou didst shine,
How came the world's grey fathers forth
To watch thy sacred sign.

And when its yellow lustre smiled
O'er mountains yet untrod,
Each mother held aloft her child
To bless the bow of God.

Methinks, thy jubilee to keep,
The first-made anthem rang,
On earth delivered from the deep,
And the first poet sang.

Nor ever shall the Muse's eye
Unraptured greet thy beam?
Theme of primeval prophecy,
Be still the poet's theme.

The earth to thee its incense yields,
The lark thy welcome sings,
When glittering in the freshen'd fields
The snowy mushroom springs.

How glorious is thy girdle cast
O'er mountain, tower, and town,
Or mirror'd in the ocean vast
A thousand fathoms down.

As fresh in yon horizon dark,
As young thy beauties seem,
As when the eagle from the ark
First sported in thy beam.

For faithful to its sacred page,
Heaven still rebuilds thy span,
Nor lets the type grow pale with age
That first spoke peace to man.

SELECTIONS, LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

MARY OF BURGUNDY.

Original translation from the French. by Homo.

A princess, who, at the age of twenty, was called to govern a violent and unfortunate people, began her reign under the most unfavorable auspices. Assailed from without by an implacable enemy, and oppressed in the interior by rebellious subjects; she opposed to the first an unshaken constancy, and to the second an unalterable mildness. She defended her harrassed dominions whilst personally a prisoner; and gloriously humbled herself before a frantic multitude, in favor of her ministers; but she saw their heads fall at her feet, whilst in the very act of imploring mercy for them. Forsaken by all, she did not lose her courage; and restored to power, she only revenged herself by gaining the love of her tormentors—when a singular accident destroyed her at the very gate of happiness; yet not before she had contributed to change the destinies of Europe.

Such is the outline of the picture which Monsieur Gaillard presents in his history.

Mary of Burgundy was born on the 13th of February, 1457, and at the age of eight years she lost her mother. Charles the Bold, her father, expected unlimited docility to his whims, and blind submission to his orders. Sole heiress to his extensive possessions, she was early taught to sacrifice her feelings, when in opposition with state policy and ambition; and to look upon the princes who aspired to her hand exactly in the same manner as her father did: they were to be agreeable to her as long as the Duke approved of their pretensions, and to become indifferent as soon as he broke with them.

Charles died without having decided on the marriage of his daughter; and he left his country exhausted by continual wars, dispirited by the loss of three great battles, and agitated through the intrigues of Lewis the Eleventh, who threatened to overrun it with his forces.—The territory of Charles consisted of various provisions, to every one of which Lewis laid claims. There would, indeed, have been an easy way of settling them, through the union of the Dauphin with the heiress; but the King did not like to owe to marriage what he thought himself entitled to without.—Perhaps he even extended his views into futurity; and, on the possibility of Mary's having no children, he wished previously to fix his rights, either by war or by treaty. Moreover, the princess was thirteen years older than the Dauphin, who had scarcely attained the age of seven. This enormous disproportion might still farther remove the idea of their alliance. But the ambition of the monarch was quite enough in itself, to inspire him with a desire of invading his neighbor's property; and his cunning made him find innumerable pretexts for putting off the conclusion of the arrangement. The Burgundian [illegible] a numerous embassy for the [illegible], in order to give more authority to the credential letter, it had been written by three people, viz. Mary herself, the Duchess Dowagor, her step-mother, and the Baron of Ravenstein, her relation. There were, however, only two among the envoys who enjoyed Mary's confidence; and she had written to the King to make his real proposals exclusively to Chancellor Hugonet and Baron d'Imbercourt, requesting, at the same time, an inviolable secrecy on that point; yet, little satisfied with the answers and delays of the French court, the ambassadors returned home, and found their princess reduced to the most deplorable condition.

The inhabitants of Ghendt, always inclined to rebellion, had not only made themselves masters of the Flemish Senate, which assembled in their town, but they had also got possession of Mary herself, and they pretended to be her guardians. They kept her a prisoner in her own palace, and composed a council of insolent burghers, without whose consent she was forbidden to do any thing.

The King of France, who wished to profit by these troubles, endeavored to increase them. He made use, for that purpose, of one of those wretches, without either name or character, who may be disavowed in case of need. Such was Oliver Dain, or *le Diable*, who had been, originally, a village barber in the neighborhood of Ghendt, and who flattered himself that a long absence would prevent his being recognized. He first conspired privately with the most seditious citizens; but having made himself conspicuous by his splendour and equipage he was summoned to appear in public, and to prove the reality of his assertions. This he attempted to do by appearing in the council with every possible pomp, and assuming the name of Count Meulan. But the imposition was soon found out, and he was sent back loaded with insults.

In the mean time, Mary's situation became more and more distressing. She was besieged by tyrants and traitors, and her very relations, or pretended friends, hovered around her merely out of interested motives. All prompted by her helplessness, and armed against her two faithful advisers, whose conduct was the reproach of their own. They excited the populace against them; and Lewis completed their ruin, by the use which he made of the credentials with which they had been intrusted. He was advancing at the head of his army, and the citizens of Ghendt had sent him a deputation to negotiate for peace. They had forced the princess to sign such instructions as they thought proper; and she had consented to every thing, in the full confidence that the King would only pay attention to her own letter. But when the deputies began with assuring him that their sovereign had resolved to be, in future, only guided by her council, he interrupted them immediately by telling them that they were deceived; and that he had been positively requested to treat with none but the two specified ministers. At the same time he not only showed them the fatal letter, but he even gave it to them.—They returned forthwith, full of ire and revenge; whilst Lewis saw them set off with secret pleasure, congratulating himself on the mischief which was likely to result from his conduct.

The deputies had no sooner arrived at home than the council was assembled and informed that Hugonet and Imbercourt were secretly treating with the enemy of the state, and that they had extorted private credentials. Mary offered to stand up for her friends, and she would, perhaps, have denied the thing altogether; but one of the deputation advanced towards her with the greatest fury, and holding up the paper to her face, asked her whether she knew the hand-writing? She was so overcome by this unexpected attack, that grief and indignation would not allow her to give an answer.

The ministers were thereupon arrested, tried, and condemned; and no more than thirty hours were allowed to them to prepare for death. The scaffold was already erected in the great square when Mary heard of it. Despair gave her courage; and throwing aside the dignity of her rank, as well as the reserve of her sex, she recollected nothing but that her friends were to suffer for her sake. Shaking off her attendants, she hastened to the town-house, and disdained not to cast herself at the feet of her infamous judges, who themselves deserved the punishment which they awarded to the innocent. She entreated, tremblingly, for a favor which she alone had a right to grant, but which she granted in vain. The tigers were inexorable; but Mary was not yet dismayed. She ran to the market-place, where the unfortunate objects of her endeavors were stretched out on the scaffold. Maimed by previous tortures, they could neither stand nor kneel down to receive the deadly blow. The executioners had already raised their axes, and the enraged multitude fixed on the victims eyes which seemed to delight in blood. Mary pierced the crowd, and approached the horrible scene. Stop! she cried; stop! or take my own life. Do not deprive me of my only friends and true servants; they have done nothing but by my orders; and it is I that am oppressed by their sacrifice.

These anxious and painful cries, her long mourning-gown and dishevelled hair, her out-stretched hands, which implored the mercy of the people, and the whole of an action which bespoke so much the goodness of her heart, suspended for a moment the bloody deed, and made hope return into the breasts of the unfortunate sufferers, whilst it excited great commotion among the spectators. This strange degradation of their sovereign, the descendant of so many heroes, appeared to touch them; and pity found access to the hearts of some of the savages. The assembly became divided into two parts, of which one cried pardon, whilst the other insisted on revenge. Pikes were raised, and swords were drawn: they menaced and fought—Crime and insolence triumphed: the more ferocious got the day; and the clamours of barbarians overcame the tender entreaties of poor Mary. The sacrifice was consummated; and the blood of her dearest subjects spouted even upon herself. She uttered a cry, which thrilled through every bosom, and fell down on the spot. More dead than alive, she was carried home; but the monsters deemed her not yet sufficiently unfortunate and humbled. They removed the Duchess Dowager and Ravenstein from her; they drove out of the council all those who had still shown some feeling; and they even deprived her of her own domestics. From that moment she could no longer speak to any person in private; write or receive any letter without its coming under the inspection of the council; all her steps were followed, and all her motions watched: but her deliverance was near.

Of all the Princes who had sought her alliance, Maximilian of Austria seemed to have been most in favor with her late father; and her own inclination led that way. The Emperor Frederic, informed of her sentiments, sent her a solemn embassy, which the council-men could not help admitting, and which easily succeeded with herself. Tyrannized over by her keepers, and attacked at the same time by a powerful foreign aggressor, who employed force and fraud against her, Mary could only look to a husband for a defender of her rights and a master for her people. She thought no more of the Dauphin; for since the giving up of the credential letter, she had held this alliance in horror.

Lewis then saw the fault which he had committed, and he endeavored to repair it; but all was to no purpose, and the marriage with the Emperor's son took place on the 20th of August, 1477. This epocha is one of the most important of the history of France; for it was the beginning of the rivalry between that country and Austria. The rich succession of Burgundy, obtained by the latter and disputed by the former, was the origin of the cruel hatred which descended through all the branches of the two reigning houses for three centuries.

Lewis the Eleventh, not being able to prevent or to retard the marriage, wished at least to harrass the parties. He entered Flanders, and began war, of which Mary did not live to see the end. She had been on the heron-chase, in the neighborhood of Bruges: her horse had taken fright, and thrown her against the trunk of a tree.—She was pregnant at the time; and the fear of alarming her husband made her conceal from him how much she had been hurt: female modesty would not even allow her to be quite candid with her surgeons; and the consequences were fatal. A fever carried her off in about six weeks after the accident, and at the age of twenty-five. She left a son named Philip, who married afterwards the heiress of Arragon and Castille, and who became father of Charles V.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "LADY."

It was anciently the custom in England, for those whom fortune had blessed with affluence, to live constantly at their manor houses in the country, where once a week, or ofther, the lady of the manor distributed to her poor neighbours, with her own hands, a certain quantity of bread. She was hence denominated by those who shared her bounty, the *laff dien*, which in Saxon signifies, the *bread giver*. A gradual corruption in the manner of pronouncing the word has produced the modern term, *lady*. It is probable that from this hospitable custom, arose the practice still universally existing, of ladies serving the meat at their own tables.

SIMPLICITY.

A poor fellow being arraigned at the bar before the privilege of clergy was universally extended, the judge humanely ordered him to have a book, in which he was desired to read—"Read, bless your lordship," replied the fellow, "I can no more read than the pope of Rome."

FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Most men, with the exception of the humble Christian, are vain of their own particular eminence, and seldom fail to show some exultation in it over all others who are in that respect their inferiors, though those others profess great merit of their own, merit allowed perhaps to be the greater in a just estimate, and though each may value and love the other sincerely. It is extraordinary that even artificial politeness does not go further than it usually does in covering this adulation of self: but that thin veil has almost always some fissure through which the true character is discernible. And no man, who sees that another thinks inwardly; "I have fortune, or station, or ability, or even personal grace and dexterity, which set me higher than you, though I acknowledge that you have also your good qualities which I very sincerely regard and esteem;" no man who sees that another thinks thus, though he may and often does still entertain a reciprocal regard and attachment, can feel any thing of the true fervour of friendship.

The case is the plainer, because it is seen to occur even among men who, to the other elements of friendship, had in time past added that of equality, and had been very intimately and dearly connected,—but who have embarked in different professions, or fallen into different habits of life. In such cases, the ties of friendship are often maintained closely and permanently; but often the soldier learns to think of the divine that he is become embarrassed with a professional bigotry, and the divine supposes the feelings of the lawyer to be overgrown by legal chicanery. Hence arise mutual alienation and distrust; though it sometimes happens, and must happen on these principles, that the friendship continues to subsist in one mind, even when it has ceased for ever in the other.

Or suppose that the friends, instead of embarking in life with different ventures, or with different objects in view, devote themselves to the same profession, but follow it, as must naturally be the case, with very different degrees of success. Here, too, in many cases, the friendship will remain unchangeable: in many more cases, I firmly believe, will the recollection of common studies and common ability keep up the lively feeling through all discrepancy of circumstances, than any other bond of union not absolutely and essentially moral.

But, on the other hand, how numerous are the instances in which nothing but the mere difference of success gradually estranges the firmest friends from each other! The more fortunate, though he may sincerely love to cherish his early and habitual regards and attachments, is seen to imply by something in air and demeanour, by some expression, which may be too evanescent to fix: "We now live in very different circles. I see the wheels which put that surface in motion, which alone is apparent to the gaze of the public. Events have proved that I add to natural talent a tact and a prudence in the application of it, which is every way a more valuable possession."—Wherever the least degree of such a sentiment as this does but seem to mix itself in the estimate which one man makes of another, their friendship is already evaporated.

Nor is it evaporated only because in many, or probable in most cases, such sentiment is only the product of an overweening vanity or self-conceit, which cannot estimate the true value of those qualities which may flourish in a contented obscurity. Friendship is not the less annihilated, when all the facts are true which have given birth to the sentiment. That they may be true cannot be questioned, particularly since that excercise of talent which is usually exacted by station, and that prudence which is acquired by the conduct of affairs, do actually augment the powers of the mind in a degree which is seldom duly estimated by those who, from a station of privacy, think that they see more than the actors of the true meaning of what passes in the world.

Necessity in Youth of Virtuous dispositions and Habits.

When you look forward to those plans of life, which either your circumstances have suggested, or your friends have proposed, you will not hesitate to acknowledge, that in order to pursue them with advantage, some previous discipline is requisite. Be assured, that whatever is to be your profession, no education is more necessary to your success, than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits. This is the universal preparation for every character, and every station in life. Bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue. In the usual course of human affairs it will be found, that a plain understanding, joined with acknowledged worth, contributes more to prosperity, than the brightest parts without probity or honour. Whether science, or buisness, or public life, be your aim, virtue still enters, for a principal share, into all those great departments of society. It is connected with eminence, in every liberal art; with reputation, in every branch of fair and useful buisness; with distinction, in every public station. The vigour which it gives the mind, and the weight which it adds to character; the generous sentiments which it breathes; the undaunted spirit which it inspires; the ardour of religion which it quickens; the freedom which it procures from pernicious and dishonourable avocations, are the foundations of all that is high in fame or great in success among men. Whatever ornamental or engaging endowments you now possess, virtue is a necessary requisite in order to their shining with proper lustre. Feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, if it be suspected that nothing within corresponds to the pleasing appearance without. Short are the triumphs of wit, when it is supposed to be the vehicle of malice. By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem and secure the hearts of others only by amiable dispositions & the accomplishments of the mind. These are the qualities whose influence will last, when the lustre of all that once sparkled and dazzled has passed away.

Blair.

THE ORIGIN OF KISSING.

Gorgias held the opinion, that women were not to be honoured according to their form, but their fame, preferring actual virtue before superficial beauty; to encourage which in their sex funeral orations were allowed by the Roman laws to be celebrated for all such as had been either precedent of a good and commendable life, or otherwise illustrious for any noble or eminent action. And therefore (lest the matrons or virgins of Rome, the one should grow from their staid gravity, or the other from their virgin professed integrity,) the use of wine was not known amongst them, for a woman was taxed with immodesty whose breath was known to smell of the grape. Pliny, in his Natural History, saith that Cato was of opinion, that the use of kissing first began betwixt kinsman and kinswoman, however near allied or far off, only by this, to know whether their wives, daughters, or nieces, had tasted any wine; to which custom Juvenal seems to allude in his Satires, as if the father were jealous of his daughter's continence; or if by kissing her, he perceived she had drunk wine. But kissing and drinking both are now grown to a greater custom among us, than in those days were the Romans. Nor am I so austere to forbid the use of either, though both may be abused by the vicious; yet at convivial meetings, and laudable banquets, there the nobly-disposed, and such whose hearts are fixed upon honour, may be used with much modesty and continence.

Botts.—An experienced farmer, and one of the most extensive breeders in the country, states it as his practice, when to give his horses, particularly while in the stable, a handful of salt, once a week to each horse. This he has followed for twenty years, and never knew one of his horses afflicted with the botts.—*Patriot.*

MORAL.

ADVANTAGES OF DEVOTION.

The devotional spirit, united to good sense and a cheerful temper, gives a steadiness to virtue, which it always wants when produced and supported by good natural dispositions only. It corrects and humanizes those constitutional vices, which it is not able entirely to subdue; and though it too often fails to render men perfectly virtuous, it preserves them from becoming utterly abandoned. It has, besides, the most favorable influence on all the passive virtues; it gives a softness and sensibility to the heart, and a mildness and gentleness to the manners; but, above all, it produces an universal charity and love to mankind, however different in station, country, or religion. There is a sublime yet tender melancholy, almost the universal attendant on genius, which is too apt to degenerate into gloom and disgust with the world. Devotion is admirably calculated to soothe this disposition, by insensibly leading the mind, while it seems to indulge it, to those prospects which calm every murmur of discontent, and diffuse a cheerfulnes over the darkest hours of human life.—Persons in the pride of high health and spirits, who are keen in the pursuits of pleasure, interest and ambition, have either no ideas on this subject, or treat it as the enthusiasm of a weak mind. But this really shows great narrowness of understanding; a very little reflection and acquaintance with nature might teach them, on how precarious a foundation their boasted independence or religion is built; the thousand nameless accidents that may destroy it; and that though for some years they should escape these, yet that time must impair the greatest vigour of health and spirits, and deprive them of all those objects for which, at present, they think life only worth enjoying. It should seem, therefore, very necessary to secure some permanent object, some real support to the mind, to cheer the soul, when all others shall have lost their influence.—The greatest inconvenience, indeed, that attends devotion, is its taking such a firm hold of the affections, as sometimes threatens the extinguishing of every other active principle of the mind. For when the devotional spirit falls in with a melancholy temper, it is too apt to depress the mind entirely, to sink it to the weakest superstition, and to to produce a total retirement and abstraction from the world, and all the duties of life.